

Name: _____

Date: _____

Period: _____

Module 15 Civil Rights Review Worksheet

Person, Place, Date, Term	Description
Dred Scott vs. Sanford (1857)	Dred Scott was a slave who sued unsuccessfully for his freedom in the famous lawsuit <i>Dred Scott v. Sanford</i> which bears his name—The court ruled 7 to 2 against Scott, stating that slaves were property, and the court could not deprive people of their property without due process of law according to the Fifth Amendment
Thirteenth Amendment	abolished slavery.
Fourteenth Amendment	recognized former slaves as citizens
Fifteenth Amendment	grants voting rights regardless of race
Plessy v Ferguson	
racism	Racial prejudice or discrimination
Jim Crow Laws	
Thurgood Marshall	
Brown v. Board of Education (1954)	
Southern Manifesto	
Brown II	
Little Rock Crisis	
“Little Rock Nine”	The nine African American students who attempted to enroll at Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas

Federalized	Put under the jurisdiction of the federal government—during the Civil Rights Movement, the president often federalized state National Guardsmen until federal troops could arrive
Emmett Till Case	In August 1955, went to visit relatives near Money, Mississippi. There he was murdered by a group called the “uptown Ku Klux Klan”. Emmett Till, a fourteen year old boy from Chicago visiting relatives in Money, was killed by a group called the “uptown Ku Klux Klan” for allegedly whistling at a white woman in a store. His mother chose to have the casket open at his funeral, showing the beating that had been inflicted on her son by his two white abductors before he was shot. Thousands were exposed to this site when a picture of his corpse appeared in a magazine. The murder and subsequent acquittal galvanized opinion in the North in the same way that the long campaign to free the "Scottsboro Boys" had in the 1930s. This case shocked both whites and blacks for the cruelty of the killing. It prompted blacks to become more involved with protests.
Rosa Parks	
Montgomery Bus Boycott	
What was the Montgomery Improvement Association	The MIA was a group of local civil rights leaders working for fair conditions for minorities in Montgomery and around the nation. It was formed to organize the Montgomery Bus Boycott.
Martin Luther King, Jr.	
Civil disobedience	Refusal to obey an unjust law
Non-violent Protest	
What was the Christian Leadership Conference, and what did it seek to achieve?	The Christian Leadership Conference was an alliance of church-based African American organizations dedicated to ending discrimination through nonviolent resistance in protests
Sit-ins	
Civil Rights Act of 1957	The first civil rights law since Reconstruction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Established federal Commission on Civil Rights ■ Established a Civil Rights Division in the Justice Department to enforce civil rights laws ■ Enlarged federal power to protect voting rights

What did the Civil Rights Act of 1957 do?	It made it a federal crime to prevent qualified persons from voting. It also set up the federal Civil Rights Commission to investigate violations of the law.
Freedom Riders	
What did the freedom riders hope to achieve?	They hoped to call attention to the South's refusal to abandon segregation so as to pressure the federal government to enforce the Supreme Court's desegregation rulings
James Meredith	
Violence in Birmingham	Birmingham , Alabama was a city known for its strict enforcement of total segregation in public life; Martin Luther King Jr. and the SCLC went to Birmingham to desegregate it but after days of protesting, Martin Luther King arrested, writes "Letter from Birmingham Jail"; More than a thousand African-American children took to the streets in protest, police commissioner Eugene "Bull" Connor's men arrested 959 of them and a day later attacked them with fire hoses, dogs, and clubs—TV cameras captured all of it, and millions of viewers heard the children screaming; Continued protests, economic boycott, bad press end segregation
Integrating University of Alabama	
March on Washington	
Explain why Malcolm X was not a supporter of the March on Washington.	Malcolm X criticized King's decision to allow this as he believed that Kennedy was attempting to take over and orchestrate the march. Malcolm X was to nick-name the march "The Farce on Washington".
Birmingham Church Bombing (16th Street Baptist Church Bombing)	
Civil Rights Act of 1964	Proposed by President Kennedy on June 19, 1963. It was the most significant piece of legislation to date, and it has had a lasting effect in the elimination of discrimination and segregation. President Johnson signed the bill into law on July 2, 1964. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Banned most discrimination in employment and in public accommodations. ■ Enlarged federal power to protect voting rights and speed up school desegregation. ■ Established Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to insure fair treatment in employment.
Freedom Summer	

Andrew Goodman	Was a Jewish-American civil rights activist who was murdered by gunshot in 1964 while trying to register voters as part of Freedom Summer.
James Chaney	was a civil rights worker who was murdered by gunshot in 1964 while trying to register voters as part of Freedom Summer
Michael Schwerner	Was a Jewish-American civil rights activist who was murdered by gunshot in 1964 while trying to register voters as part of Freedom Summer.
Why did Civil Rights groups organize Freedom Summer?	They hoped to call attention to the lack of voting rights in segregationist strongholds and to promote passage of a federal voting rights act
Fannie Lou Hamer	Was the daughter of a Mississippi sharecropper and became the voice of the SNCC organized Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP)
“Bloody Sunday”—The Selma Campaign	
Voting Rights Act: 1965	In response to “Bloody Sunday”—President Johnson delivered a nationwide speech to congress asking for the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Eventually it was approved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Eliminated voter literacy tests ■ Enabled federal examiners to register voters
Literacy test	A test that judged the reading of voters to determine if they could vote or not; African Americans were often given more difficult questions than white
Poll Tax	An annual tax that had to be paid before qualifying to vote—African Americans and poor white citizens were often too poor to pay the poll tax
Grandfather clause	Provision that exempts certain people from a law on the basis of previously existing circumstances
Twenty-fourth Amendment (1964)	prohibits both Congress and the states from putting restrictions (poll tax, literacy test, etc.) on the right to vote in federal elections. <i>Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.</i>
De facto segregation	
De jure segregation	
Hough Riots	Race Riots in Cleveland, Ohio; started on July 18 and lasted for 6 days after a white dinner owner refused to give an African American a glass of water—By the end of the riots, four people were killed. About 240 fires were reported during the riots.
What were some of the causes and effects of the urban riots of the mid-1960s?	African American frustrations with continuing discrimination and the prevalence of white racism helped trigger the riots. The riots caused death and destruction and left white and black Americans more polarized than before.
Nation of Islam (Black Muslims)	
Malcolm X	

Black Panthers	
How did many African Americans react to the death of Martin Luther King Jr.?	Many African Americans were outraged. Within hours of this death, African American neighborhoods across the country exploded in violence. A week of rioting left 46 dead and thousands injured.
Kerner Commission	
Civil Rights Act of 1968	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Prohibited discrimination in the sale or rental of most housing ■ Strengthened anti-lynching laws ■ Made it a crime to harm civil rights workers
White Flight	White flight is a term for the demographic trend of white people, generally but not always upper and middle class, moving away from increasingly and predominantly non-white areas, finding new homes in nearby suburbs; Prior to the Civil Rights Act of 1964, due to racist real-estate covenants and other discriminatory practices, non-white people were almost never afforded the same opportunities to move away from the cities, even when they may have been economically able to do so.
Busing	Desegregation busing, also known as forced busing, is the concept of achieving racial and/or economic integration in public schools by transporting school children to schools outside their area of residence; The Supreme Court, in <i>Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education</i> , upholds busing as a legitimate means for achieving integration of public schools; Busing led to further “White Flight” into the suburbs and other areas;
Affirmative Action	Affirmative action programs involve making special efforts to hire or enroll groups that have suffered discrimination; many colleges and almost all companies that do business with the federal government adopted such programs. But in the late 1970s, some people began to criticize affirmative action programs as “reverse discrimination” that set minority hiring or enrollment quotas and deprived whites of opportunities.
What strides did African Americans make in politics in the 1970s?	By the end of the 1970s more than 4,500 African Americans held elected office. The roster of elected black officials in 1978 included 16 members of the House of Representatives.
Why did young people in SNCC and the MFDP feel betrayed by some civil rights leaders?	Because the leaders agreed to compromise with the Johnson administration that kept most MFDP delegates from the Democratic convention
What problems did different groups of Latino immigrants share?	Prejudice, job and housing discrimination, high unemployment, and poverty
César Estrada Chávez	
Dolores Huerta	

What impact did the grape boycott have?	It hurt the grower's revenue as well as their public image and forced them to negotiate with the UFWOC; it thus enabled the union to win better wages and working conditions
Bilingualism	
Bilingual Education Act	Ordered development of bilingual and cultural heritage programs in schools
Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzales	Founded the Crusade for Justice to promote MExican American nationalism
Brown Berets	
La Raza Unida (RUP)	
Reies Tijerian	Led the Federal Alliance of Land Grants in raids in New Mexico to force authorities to recognize the plight of New Mexican small farmers
Declaration of Indian Purpose	
Indian Civil Rights Act	An act passed by Congress in 1968 which guaranteed Native American reservation dwellers some of the rights provided to other citizens under the Bill of Rights
Russell Means	Is one of contemporary America's best-known and prolific activists for the rights of American Indians. He argues that, "Indian people are dying of sympathy. What we want is respect." Means has also pursued careers in politics, acting, and music; he joined the American Indian Movement and quickly became one of its most prominent leaders. He was appointed the group's first national director in 1970. Later that year, Means was one of the leaders of AIM's takeover of Mount Rushmore. In 1972, he participated in AIM's takeover of the Bureau of Indian Affairs office in Washington, DC, and in 1973 he led AIM's occupation of Wounded Knee, which became the group's most celebrated action.
What tactics did AIM use in its attempts to gain reforms?	AIM used confrontational and sometimes violent tactics, such as occupying the Bureau of Indian Affairs and taking hostages during a protest at Wounded Knee
Betty Frieden	
Feminists	Women activist
Sexism	Treating people different because of their gender
<i>The Feminine Mystique</i>	

Gloria Steinem	Jewish American feminist and journalist and a spokeswoman for women's rights. She is the founder and original publisher of <i>Ms. magazine</i> . In 1971 Steinem founded the National Women's Political Caucus and the Women's Action Alliance. In 1972 she founded the feminist magazine <i>Ms.</i> and wrote for the magazine until it was sold in 1987. In 1974 Steinem founded the Coalition of Labor Union Women.
Title IX	
National Women's Political Caucus	Formed in 1971 with a goal of increasing the number of women involved in politics, including running for office and serving as delegates to national conventions. Gives money and support to all pro-choice female candidates
What prompted women to establish NOW?	Their dissatisfaction with the EEOC and the need for a more organized effort to combat sexism
<i>ROE v Wade</i> (1973)	
Explain the primary reason why the Equal Rights Amendment was not ratified.	As a result of a vigorous campaign by STOP ERA and other groups, the Equal Rights Amendment failed to obtain the votes needed for ratification.
Phyllis Schlafly	
What concerns motivated those who opposed the ERA?	Fear of change and the perceived drastic effects the amendment might have had on traditional family life
Shirley Chisholm	In 1968, she became the first African-American woman in the United States House of Representatives
Civil Rights Act of 1991	The Civil Rights Act of 1991 is a United States statute that was passed in response to a series of United States Supreme Court decisions limiting the rights of employees who had sued their employers for discrimination. The 1991 Act combined elements from two different civil rights acts of the past: the Civil Rights Act of 1866 and the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
Barack Obama	
L. Douglas Wilder	
Colin Powell	
Condoleezza Rice	
Sonia Sotomayor	

League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC)	
Madeleine Albright	
pay equity	
LGBTQ	
Stonewall riots	
“Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell”	
<i>Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)</i>	
<i>Engel v. Vitale</i> (1962)	
<i>Tinker v. Des Moines</i> (1969)	
<i>New Jersey v. T.L.O.</i> (1985)	
<i>Hazelwood School District v. Kuhlmeier</i> (1988)	

CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT—ALPHABET SOUP

Civil Rights Movement	What it Stands for:	What was it?
COFO	Council of Federated Organizations	A organization that was formed by the SNCC and SCLC to coordinate voter registration drives
CORE	Congress of Racial Equality	Formed by James Farmer in 1942 to confront urban segregation in the North;
FEPC	Fair Employment Practices Committee	Was created by Roosevelt during WWII to enforce his executive order forbidding racial discrimination in defense plants and government offices
MFDP	Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party	Organization formed to try a get a voice for African Americans in the political arena;
MIA	Montgomery Improvement Association	Organization formed to organize the Montgomery Bus boycott; they selected Martin Luther King, Jr. as their leader
NAACP	National Association for the Advancement of Colored People	Formed in 1909 by a number of African Americans (including W.E.B. Du Bois) with prominent white reformers in New York; the organization aimed “to achieve, through peaceful and lawful means, equal citizenship rights for all American citizens” by eliminating segregation and discrimination in housing, employment, voting, schools, the courts, transportation, and recreation;
NUL	National Urban League	Was founded in 1911 by concerned African American and white reformers; the league sought to improve job opportunities and housing for urban African Americans
SCLC	Southern Christian Leadership Conference	Formed by Martin Luther King Jr. and other ministers and civil rights leaders; its purpose was “to carry on nonviolent crusades against the evils of second-class citizenship”;
SNCC	Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee	The SNCC (pronounced “snick” for short) was formed with the assistance of the SCLC at a University in North Carolina to help students protest. SNCC later became much more militant and began to distance itself from Martin Luther King, Jr. and the SCLC. The groups new leader, Stokely Carmichael,
*NOW	National Organization for Women	Their purpose was “...[To] take action to bring women into full participation in the mainstream of American society now, assuming all the privileges and responsibilities thereof in truly equal partnership with men.
*ERA	Equal Rights Amendment	This amendment was submitted to states for ratification in 1972, it said that “equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by an state on account of sex”; the amendment failed to obtain the votes needed for ratification

*EEOC	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	Created by Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the commission was in charge of ensuring that employers followed the provisions of Title VII (outlawed sexual discrimination in employment)
**LULAC	League of United Latin American Citizens	Organization which strives for rights for Hispanic Americans. LULAC advances the economic condition, educational attainment, political influence,
***AIM	American Indian Movement	Group who demanded that lands taken from Native Americans in violation of treaties be returned; the group has led protests advocating Native American interests, inspired cultural renewal, monitored police activities and coordinated employment programs

Note: *—Women Rights; **—Mexican-American Rights; ***—Native American Rights

``Big Six'' Civil Rights Leaders (Planned Washington March)

Person:	Importance:
Whitney Young	A member of the “Big Six” civil rights leaders; president of the National Urban League
Roy Wilkins	A member of the “Big Six” civil rights leaders; president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
Martin Luther King, Jr.	A member of the “Big Six” civil rights leaders; president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
John Lewis	A member of the “Big Six” civil rights leaders; president of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)
James Farmer	A member of the “Big Six” civil rights leaders; president of Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) which he left in the late 60s when it became too militant; organized the Freedom Riders and Freedom Summer
A. Philip Randolph	A member of the “Big Six” civil rights leaders; president of the Negro American Labor Council (NALC) and vice president of the AFL-CIO; first came to national prominence during WWII when he was organizing a march on Washington to protest the unequal employment during the war—Roosevelt did not want this and eventually issued an executive order forbidding racial discrimination in defense plants and government offices (Roosevelt created the Fair Employment Practices Committee [FEPC] to enforce the order

Other Important Civil Rights Movement Leaders

Person:	Importance:
Bobby Seale	He and Huey P. Newton co-founded the Black Panther Party in 1966.
Huey Newton	Was co-founder and inspirational leader of the Black Panther Party, a militant African-American activist group
Malcolm X	Malcolm X (dropping what he called his “slave name”) was a minister and national spokesman for the Nation of Islam; but eventually broke ties with the Nation of Islam because: he learned that Elijah Muhammad had broken his own rules by committing adultery and after pilgrimage to Mecca and learning that Islam really preached racial equality—he began to push for integration
Medgar Evers	Medgar Evers was a World War II veteran and a civil rights activist from Mississippi who was assassinated. His death was mourned nationally, and he was buried in Arlington National Cemetery. The man believed to have been his assassin, white racist Byron De La Beckwith, was twice acquitted when all-white juries could not reach agreement. In 1994, Beckwith was brought to trial on new evidence based on statements he made to others and was finally convicted on more than three decades after the murder. The 1996 film <i>Ghosts of Mississippi</i> tells the story of the 1994 trial.
Ralph Abernathy	was an American civil rights leader; who helped King organized the bus boycott in Montgomery; Abernathy was Martin Luther King's Number Two in the SCLC; Abernathy assumed the presidency of the SCLC after King's death.
Stokely Carmichael	Took over control of the SNCC in the late 60s and pushed the group towards more militant ways of demonstrating and showing their frustration; he popularized the slogan “Black Power”