
1950s Civil Rights Review

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| 1. ___ <i>Brown v. The Board of Education</i> | A. technique used by SNCC to protest “white only” counters in |
| 2. ___ Greensboro, North Carolina | B. when African-Americans refused to ride the buses until the system was desegregated |
| 3. ___ King, Martin Luther | C. a civil rights group that staged sit-ins |
| 4. ___ Little Rock Nine | D. decision that said separate educational facilities were unequal therefore unconstitutional |
| 5. ___ Montgomery Bus Boycott | E. the death of this kid in Mississippi sparked the Civil Rights Movement |
| 6. ___ Parks, Rosa | F. the first African-American baseball player in the 20 th century |
| 7. ___ Robinson, Jackie | G. a person who would not give up her seat to a white passenger |
| 8. ___ sit-in | H. city where the sit-ins first occurred |
| 9. ___ SNCC | I. became a national figure after the Montgomery Bus Boycott |
| 10. ___ Till, Emmett | J. group of students who were originally denied access to Central High School in Arkansas |

1960s Civil Rights Review

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| 1. ___ Birmingham, Alabama | A. pastor whose death inspired the Selma March |
| 2. ___ Black Power | B. civil rights organization that planned the freedom rides |
| 3. ___ Bloody Sunday | C. a campaign to register African-Americans voters in Mississippi |
| 4. ___ Civil Rights Act of 1964 | D. King declared this city “the most racist city in the US” |
| 5. ___ Connor, T. Eugene “Bull” | E. Birmingham police commissioner who supported segregation |
| 6. ___ CORE | F. Selma Marchers were attacked near the Edmund Pettis Bridge |
| 7. ___ Freedom Riders | G. group that rode buses to protest southern segregation laws |
| 8. ___ Freedom Summer | H. an act that barred discrimination in employment and in public accommodations |
| 9. ___ Jackson, Jimmie Lee | I. movement that focused on gaining equal rights for African-Americans by any means necessary |
| 10. ___ King, Martin Luther | A. segregationist Alabama Governor |
| 11. ___ Malcolm X | B. an act that brought the entire voting registration process under federal control |
| 12. ___ March on Washington | C. technique utilized by King to combat racism and prejudice |
| 13. ___ Memphis, Tennessee | D. King was assassinated in this city |
| 14. ___ New York City, New York | E. King’s “I Have a Dream” speech occurred during this event |
| 15. ___ Passive resistance | F. civil rights leader who supported the idea of Black Power |
| 16. ___ Selma March | G. this led to the passing of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 |
| 17. ___ Voting Rights Act of 1965 | H. civil rights leader who utilized non-violence |
| 18. ___ Wallace, George | I. Malcolm X was assassinated in this city |
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