

## What Do You Know?

SS.912.A.7.1



1. The picture on the left shows President Franklin Roosevelt signing the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, better known as the "G.I. Bill."

What important benefits did this law provide to veterans returning from World War II?

- A. free medical care and a special retirement plan
- B. low-interest housing loans and a bonus payment after 5 years
- C. low-interest housing loans and payments towards high school, vocational school, or higher education
- D. the promise of a guaranteed job and payments towards high school, vocational school or higher education

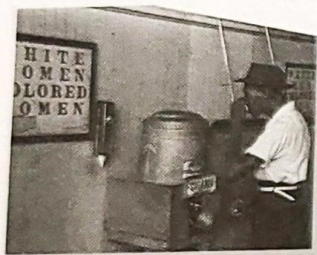


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2. What was an important cause of American prosperity during the post-World War II period?
- Most American married couples postponed having children in order to work longer.
  - American producers faced less competition because of destruction in Europe and Asia.
  - Women remained in the workforce after the war in order to increase American production.
  - The elimination of poverty through federal programs increased demand and stimulated production.

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3. The map on the left shows the transportation network initiated by the Federal Highway Act in 1956. What was an important impact of this network on the United States?
- State control of immigration routes has increased.
  - Travel and trade between states became easier and faster than before.
  - Towns bypassed by the interstate system generally grew just as fast as those on interstate highways.
  - Increased traffic makes it more difficult for the armed forces to move troops around the country.

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4. This photo shows a segregated water fountain in Oklahoma in 1939. Which two organizations sought to overturn the conditions shown in this photograph by peaceful means?
- KKK and the Nation of Islam
  - SNCC and the Black Panthers
  - AFL-CIO and the Black Power Movement
  - NAACP and the Congress of Racial Equality

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5. Executive Order 9981 (below) was issued by President Harry Truman in 1948.

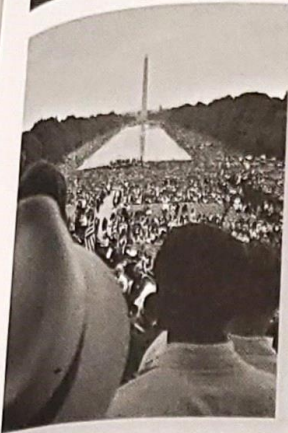
It is hereby declared to be the policy of the President that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin.

What was the immediate impact of Executive Order of 9981?

- The armed forces of the United States were desegregated.
- Free education was promised to veterans who had served in World War II.
- Southern members of the Democratic Party left and formed a new political party.
- Equal opportunity in education was established to promote advances in science and mathematics.



**SS.912.A.7.5**



6. Demonstrators attending the March on Washington D.C. in 1963 are shown in this photograph.

What was the main purpose of this event?

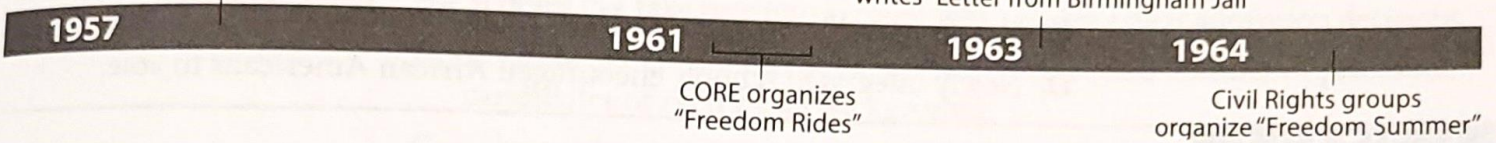
- A. to demand an end to racial discrimination by federal contractors
- B. to demand that Congress pass President Kennedy's Civil Rights Bill
- C. to demand enforcement of the Supreme Court's decision to desegregate schools
- D. to demand reparations for centuries of oppression experienced by African Americans

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7. The timeline below shows several important events from the Civil Rights Era.

Governor of Arkansas sends National Guard to prevent the "Little Rock Nine" from entering a white school

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. leads a march on Birmingham, Alabama, and writes "Letter from Birmingham Jail"



What was the reaction of federal officials to the events on the timeline?

- A. They sent emergency assistance in the form of troops and marshals to stop the violence.
- B. They immediately passed new laws ending discrimination in housing, employment, and voting.
- C. They failed to act because they needed the support of white Southerners to stay in office.
- D. They tended to side with white Southern segregationists against Civil Rights demonstrators.

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8. The chart below summarizes important legislation in the 1960s.

Law or Amendment	Requirements
Civil Rights Act of 1964	Hotels and restaurants cannot discriminate on the basis of race
24th Amendment	States cannot impose poll taxes since these make it more difficult for African Americans to vote
Voting Rights Act of 1965	?

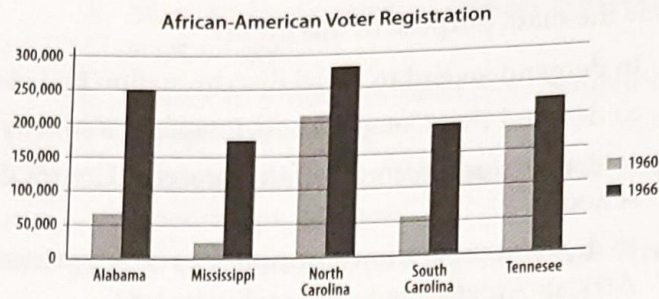
Which phrase completes the chart?

- A. A state cannot deny citizens the right to vote on the basis of gender.
- B. A state cannot impose procedures that deny citizens the right to vote on account of age.
- C. A state cannot impose procedures that deny citizens the right to vote on account of race.
- D. A state cannot deny the right to vote to American Indians who choose to remain on federal reservations.



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9. The bar graph below shows the number of registered African-American voters in several states.



Which event caused the changes in African-American voter registration shown in the graph?

- Congress passed the Voting Rights Act of 1965.
- Southern states enacted their own new voting laws.
- Desegregated restaurants and hotels made voting easier.
- Newly integrated schools encouraged African Americans to vote.

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10. This photograph shows Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and other Civil Rights leaders at the “March on Washington” in 1963.

What conclusion can be made from this photograph?

- A. Philip Randolph was unable to attend the March on Washington.
- Dr. King refused to work with whites in the struggle against segregation.
- Whites as well as blacks participated in the struggle against racial discrimination.
- The “March on Washington” successfully persuaded states to prohibit racial segregation.

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11. Which four organizations opposed the use of violence in the struggle for African-American civil rights?
- NAACP, Urban League, CORE, SCLC
  - CORE, KKK, Black Panthers, Nation of Islam
  - SNCC after 1967, SCLC, CORE, Black Panthers
  - NAACP, Urban League, SNCC after 1967, Nation of Islam

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12. In the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Congress prohibited discrimination in restaurants and hotels on the basis of race, color, religion, or national origin. What else did Congress provide in the same act?
- an official definition for discrimination in housing
  - accessibility rights for individuals with disabilities
  - penalties for prohibited acts of racial discrimination
  - penalties for those instituting “affirmative action” programs



13. The excerpt below comes from the opinion of the U.S. Supreme Court in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas* (1954)

We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal.

What does this excerpt demonstrate about the power of the Supreme Court?

- A. It can limit the actions of Congress.
- B. It can rule state laws unconstitutional.
- C. It can dictate new laws to state legislatures.
- D. It can provide funding for public education.

## SS.912.A.7.8

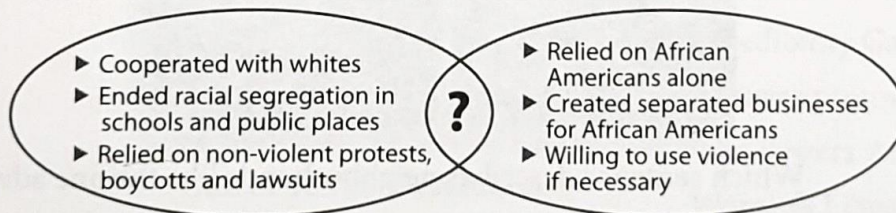
14. What did the Supreme Court decide in the case of *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke* (1978)?
- A. Schools can take race into account when making their admission decisions.
  - B. A quota system should be set up to ensure a fixed number of places for candidates of each racial background.
  - C. Schools should admit candidates solely on the basis of their academic qualifications and ability to pay.
  - D. Any student whose parents or grandparents attended a state university should also be admitted.

## SS.912.A.7.7

15. Which group of leaders discouraged cooperation with members of other racial groups in the struggle to improve conditions for African Americans?
- A. Malcolm X, Stokely Carmichael, and H. Rap Brown
  - B. A. Philip Randolph, James Farmer and Fannie Lou Hamer
  - C. Rosa Parks, Thurgood Marshall and Constance Baker Motley
  - D. Roy Wilkins, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Dr. Ralph Abernathy

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16. The diagram below compares two groups.



**Civil Rights Groups:** CORE, NAACP, Urban League, SCLC

**Black Power Groups:** Black Panthers, SNCC after 1967, Nation of Islam

Which phrase best completes the diagram?

- A. Opposed African-American participation in elections
- B. Expressed pride in being African-American
- C. Ignored racist attitudes in Northern cities
- D. Proposed emigration to Africa



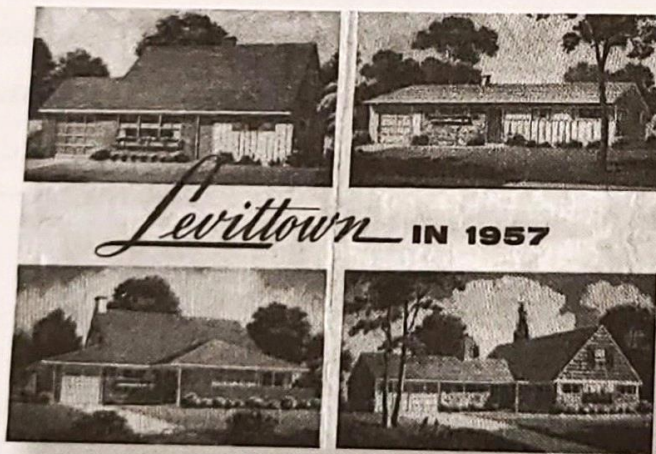
17. The statement below was part of the “Ten Point Program” of the Black Panther Party in 1966.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules was promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of black people. We will accept the payment as currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The Germans are now aiding the Jews in Israel for the genocide of the Jewish people. The Germans murdered six million Jews. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over 50 million black people; therefore, we feel that this is a modest demand that we make.

Based on this statement, what is one way in which the Black Panthers differed from earlier Civil Rights groups like the NAACP?

- A. The Black Panthers mainly pursued their goals by filing lawsuits in federal courts.
- B. The Black Panthers demanded monetary reparations for past abuses of African Americans.
- C. The Black Panthers opposed the practice of racial segregation by Southern state governments.
- D. The Black Panthers demanded an end to discriminatory practices that made it difficult for African Americans to exercise their voting rights.

18. The pictures below were in a magazine advertisement in 1957.



Which sentence describes neighborhoods like the one advertised above?

- A. They welcomed Americans of all ethnic backgrounds.
- B. Their construction was federally funded by the G.I Bill.
- C. Their spread was encouraged by the Federal Highway Act
- D. They were built for propaganda purposes during the Cold War.