

High School Post Visit Quiz

1. This Supreme Court decision ruled that anti-slavery laws were unconstitutional.
2. This Constitutional amendment banned slavery
3. This Constitutional amendment gave blacks American citizenship
4. This Constitutional amendment gave blacks the right to vote
5. The Supreme Court ruled that separate but equal was legal in the 1896 case _____.
6. This movement, headed by W.E.B. DuBois, preceded the formation of the NAACP
7. Leader of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the first African American labor union in the United States
8. This first lady championed civil rights reform, serving on the NAACP board of directors during the 1940s
9. The violent death of this youth in Money, Mississippi in 1955 drew national attention to the racial discrimination taking place in the South.
10. This 1954 Supreme Court case overturned the previous decision that separate and equal was legal.
11. _____, who would later serve as the first African American Supreme Court Justice, served as the NAACP's lawyer during its 1954 milestone case.
12. Arkansas NAACP President _____ helped nine students integrate Little Rock's Central High School.
13. These two groups led the Montgomery Bus Boycott.
14. A young pastor named Martin Luther King, Jr. became the leader of this group, which was created by the joining together of groups which had participated in the Montgomery Bus Boycott.
15. The first sit-in of the 1960s took place at a lunch counter at this store in Greensboro, North Carolina.



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16. Ella Baker helped college students form this organization in 1960, independent from any pre-existing civil rights organizations.
17. The first Freedom Rides were planned by this organization
18. He became the first African American to graduate from the University of Mississippi.
19. During "Project C," this city's police forces used fire hoses and police dogs to disperse protesters, many of whom were children.
20. This event was organized to bring attention to labor disparities between white and African American workers; it was here where Dr. King gave his "I Have a Dream Speech"
21. 1964's _____ took place when civil rights workers came to Mississippi, registering voters and establishing Freedom Schools.
22. Fannie Lou Hamer was one founder of this organization, which sought recognition of African American Mississippi voters at the Democratic National Convention in 1964.
23. A march across the Pettus Bridge from Selma to Montgomery turned violent when troopers used tear gas and clubs on marchers. The event was broadcast on national television, and came to be known as _____.
24. President Lyndon B. Johnson's decision to sign this act into effect in 1965 was directly influenced by the march from Selma to Montgomery.
25. The most famous African American self-defense organization, founded by Huey P. Newton and Bobby Seale.
26. In 1965, King began addressing discrimination in this northern city.
27. In 1968, Dr. King traveled to Memphis to help settle this labor dispute.
28. Dr. King stayed at this motel while in Memphis, one of the few hotels in town which catered to African Americans.
29. Dr. King was influenced by this man's nonviolent methods.



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1. *Dred Scott vs. Sandford*
2. 13th Amendment
3. 14th Amendment
4. 15th Amendment
5. *Plessy vs. Ferguson*
6. The Niagara Movement
7. A. Philip Randolph
8. Eleanor Roosevelt
9. Emmett Till
10. *Brown vs. Topeka Board of Education*
11. Thurgood Marshall
12. Daisy Bates
13. Women's Political Council (WPC); Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA)
14. Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
15. Woolworth's
16. Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)
17. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)
18. James Meredith
19. Birmingham, AL
20. March on Washington
21. Freedom Summer
22. Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP)
23. "Bloody Sunday"
24. Voting Rights Act
25. The Black Panthers
26. Chicago
27. Sanitation Worker's Strike
28. Lorraine Motel
29. Mohandas Gandhi

