

American Government: Stories of a Nation for the AP® Course

Guided Reading

Section 9.3: The Civil Rights Movement

Name _____
Date _____ Class _____

 **Before you read**

Before reading this section, take a moment to read the Learning Target and vocabulary terms you will encounter.

Learning Target: Describe the civil rights movement's fight for racial equality.

AP® Key Concepts

social movement
civil disobedience

Civil Rights Act of 1964
Voting Rights Act of 1965

 **While you read**

Use the following table to take notes as you read the section.

Events regarding racial equality	Impact on civil rights movement

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 **After you read**

Once you've finished reading the section, answer the following questions.

1. The Civil Rights Act of 1957 was sponsored by Senator Lyndon Johnson and was the:
 - A. only legislation to try to help African Americans.
 - B. driving force for protests against segregation.
 - C. first proposed legislation to pass since Reconstruction.
 - D. reason why segregation ended.

2. Many protesters would practice civil disobedience, which is the:
 - A. demand for a change in society.
 - B. decision to march on the state or national capital.
 - C. intentional refusal to obey a law to show it is unjust.
 - D. intentional protest of a group of people in power.

3. After the arrest of Rosa Parks, a boycott was organized and even African American _____ joined the protest.
 - A. churches
 - B. sports teams
 - C. colleges
 - D. high schools

4. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) was founded by Martin Luther King Jr. and others in order to:
 - A. raise awareness of the struggles of Christians.
 - B. challenge religious injustices.
 - C. raise money for those arrested for civil disobedience.
 - D. challenge racial segregation and urge civil rights.

5. Because protesting was illegal in Birmingham, Martin Luther King Jr. and other protesters:
 - A. dressed for jail.
 - B. prepared quiet protests.
 - C. raised money for bail.
 - D. picked another city.

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6. After Dr. King was arrested, many members of the white clergy in Birmingham:
 - A. supported the protests but urged for no more.
 - B. called for police officers to allow free protesting.
 - C. asked Dr. King to come and speak at their churches to get more support.
 - D. urged for no more protests and suggested getting the courts involved.

7. In the "Letter from Birmingham Jail," Dr. King called the white clergy that opposed him:
 - A. "uneducated and backwards."
 - B. "men of strong character and grace."
 - C. "men of genuine goodwill."
 - D. "uninspired leaders of sheep."

8. By creating crisis and confrontation, Dr. King stated that it would force white moderates to decide if racial segregation was:
 - A. consistent with American values.
 - B. justified because of slavery.
 - C. best for their towns and cities.
 - D. beneficial for African Americans.

9. In 1960, African American college students began a sit-in campaign by:
 - A. sitting in the doorway of white only buildings.
 - B. sitting in the middle of sidewalks to disrupt white businesses.
 - C. sitting at restaurant counters reserved for whites only.
 - D. sitting by white only water fountains.

10. The harsh treatment of protesters was often broadcast on television for all Americans to see; this led to:
 - A. news organizations censoring content.
 - B. changes in public opinion.
 - C. demands for TV content ratings.
 - D. counterprotests by the white moderate.

11. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 effectively outlawed:
 - A. violence against all protesters.
 - B. racial segregation in schools and public places.
 - C. unequal pay between African Americans and whites.
 - D. reading tests for African American voters.