

MR. SINGISER--US HISTORY--CHAPTER 16 STUDY GUIDE--SPRING 2009**Completion**

Complete each statement.

1. Using _____ as a form of protest, CORE successfully integrated many restaurants, theaters, and other public facilities in Chicago, Detroit, Denver, and Syracuse.
2. Orval Faubus used the armed forces of a state in Little Rock, _____, to oppose the authority of the federal government—the first such challenge to the Constitution since the Civil War.
3. Although the civil rights movement did not lead to large protests until the 1950s, the _____ had supported court cases intended to overturn segregation since its founding in 1909. [Use the abbreviation for the organization's name.]
4. In 1956 a group of 101 Southern members of Congress signed the Southern _____, denouncing the Supreme Court's ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education* as a "clear abuse of judicial power."
5. The first civil rights campaign conducted by Dr. King in the North was called the _____ Movement.
6. After Malcolm X broke with the _____ of Islam, he continued to criticize the organization and its leader, Elijah Muhammad.
7. The _____ Act of 1968, which Congress passed in the wake of Dr. King's death, contained a fair housing provision outlawing discrimination in housing sales and rentals.
8. The _____ Commission conducted a very detailed and thorough study of the causes of urban riots and blamed white society and white racism for the majority of the problems in the inner city.

True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- ___ 9. De facto segregation laws existed throughout the South.
- ___ 10. John Kennedy became the first president since Reconstruction to send federal troops into the South to protect the constitutional rights of African Americans.
- ___ 11. President Kennedy made a deal that allowed the Freedom Riders to be arrested in Mississippi if the authorities prevented violence against them.
- ___ 12. Dr. King's "Letter from Birmingham Jail" was a defense of nonviolent protest.
- ___ 13. By using a filibuster, a minority of senators in the 1960s could get a bill passed that the majority opposed.
- ___ 14. The Kerner Commission recommendations resulted in no change in the status of African Americans.
- ___ 15. The "X" in Malcolm X's name stood as a symbol for the family name of his African ancestors who had been enslaved.