1. Just five years after the end of the Civil War, this former slave from South Carolina was sworn in as the first African American to serve in the House of Representatives.

2. Several grassroots organizations evolved into major forces in the Civil Rights movement in the early and mid 20th century. Identify the leaders of each.
   - CORE, Congress of Racial Equality
   - NAACP, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
   - SCLC, Southern Christian Leadership Conference
   - UNIA, Universal Negro Improvement Association

3. The 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the US Constitution are known as the Reconstruction Amendments. Name the main civil and legal protections guaranteed by each.
   - 13th Amendment
   - 14th Amendment
   - 15th Amendment

4. Name the landmark civil rights decision that ended segregation in public schools in America.

5. Explain the “separate but equal” ruling of the Supreme Court in Plessy v. Ferguson.

6. Who were the Freedom Riders?

7. Who was the founder of the Congress of Racial Equality who lost a New York Congressional election to the first black woman in the House of Representatives? Name the woman who beat him.

8. From 1918 to the mid 1930’s, African American poets, musicians, artists and intellectuals poured into New York in a period called the Harlem Renaissance, when art became an expression of the black experience in America. Name the contributions of these prominent members of the Renaissance.
   - Duke Ellington
   - Langston Hughes
   - Romare Bearden

9. President Johnson signed three laws written in response to the demands of the Civil Rights movement for justice and equality for all Americans. Identify the main points of each.
   - Civil Rights Act of 1964
   - Voting Rights Act of 1965
   - Civil Rights Act of 1968

10. What event in Selma, Alabama, known as Bloody Sunday, led to the Voting Rights Act of 1965?
Black History Month

QUIZ II

ANSWER KEY

1.) Joseph Rainey

2.) Core: James Farmer, NAACP: W.E.B. DuBois, SCLC: Martin Luther King, Jr., UNIA: Marcus Garvey

3.)
- 13th: Slavery is outlawed in the US
- 14th: All men born in the US are citizens entitled to due process and equal protection of the law
- 15th: No state has the right to deny a citizen his right to vote

4.) Brown v. Board of Education

5.) 1896 Supreme Court ruling that said segregation is legal as long as there are facilities and services available to black people that are of the same quality as those available to whites.

6.) Black and white civilian volunteers in 1961 who dared to test out the integration laws on interstate transportation

7.)
- A: James Farmer
- B: Shirley Chisholm

8.) Duke Ellington: composer, pianist and bandleader responsible for the popularity of jazz; Langston Hughes: poet, novelist, playwright and innovator of literary art form known as jazz poetry; Romare Bearden: visual artist known for revolutionary collage art

9.)
- 1964: Prohibits discrimination of any kind based on race, color, religion or national origin
- 1965: Prohibits any state from denying any citizen the right to vote
- 1968: Prohibits discrimination in sale, rental and financing of housing

10.) Black voters led a peaceful march to demand voting rights and were violently beaten by Selma police