**Civil Rights: Study Guide**

**Identify the following people and organizations:**

1. Linda Brown
2. Elizabeth Eckford 10. SNCC
3. Ernest Green 11. “Bull” Connor
4. Orval Faubus 12. James Merideth
5. Dwight D. Eisenhower 13. George Wallace
6. John F. Kennedy 14. John Lewis
7. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. 15. Goodman/Cheney/Schwerner
8. Rosa Parks 16. Malcohm X
9. Medger Evers 17. SCLC

**Answer the following questions as thoroughly as possible. The more complete your answer, the better you can review for the test.**

1. What did Plessey v. Ferguson set up in the South?
2. Why was the Brown v. Board of Education case so important for the Civil Rights Movement?
3. Why was it important for the Little Rock 9 to get into Central High school?
4. What did the Black community in Montgomery, AL do when Rosa Parks was arrested? Was this response successful? Why or why not?
5. How did SNCC integrate lunch counters across the South?
6. Who were the freedom riders and what were they trying to accomplish?
7. What did the experience in Albany, GA teach Civil Rights leaders?
8. Summarize what went on during the protest in Birmingham, AL.
9. Why did 200,000 people march on Washington, D.C. in the summer of 1963?
10. Why didn’t the Civil Rights Act of 1964 give blacks equality?
11. Why did the leaders of the Civil Rights movement change their focus to voting?
12. Why was getting blacks to register to vote so difficult in the South?
13. What was the goal behind the “Freedom Summer” campaign?
14. How did Andrew Goodman, James Chaney, and Michael Schwerner impact the Civil Rights Movement?
15. What happened to marchers in Selma in 1965? How did this impact the movement?
16. What did the Voting Rights Act of 1965 do? Was the act successful? What statistics can you use to show its effectiveness?
17. How did the Black Power Movement differ from the approach taken by Dr. King and other civil rights leaders?
18. Explain why the movement needed television and other media in order to achieve equality.