

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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1. In the 1950s and 1960s, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and others led nonviolent protests, like marches to gain civil rights for African Americans. How did protesting help African Americans gain their civil rights?

- A. Army soldiers protected civil rights protestors from violence.
- B. Civil rights protestors collected money to help fight discrimination.
- C. Protesters sought to bring people together to solve differences.
- D. Congress passed a law forbidding civil rights protestors to use violence.

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2. Historians have compared the South, before the Civil Rights Movement, to South Africa during apartheid. Which would be true about the South and South Africa?

- A. Segregation and apartheid would both become illegal.
- B. The South and South Africa segregated people based on religion.
- C. Apartheid would be the first to be made illegal.
- D. The South and South Africa segregated people based on income.

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3. In 1861, the United States was almost to the point of a civil war. The firing on Ft. Sumter by Confederate troops would force President Abraham Lincoln to take action. He had several options, but he chose to

- A. ask people in the South to overthrow their leaders.
- B. surrender Ft. Sumter and raise an army for battle.
- C. meet with Confederate leaders to find a settlement.
- D. surrender Ft. Sumter and hope that would be the end.

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4. On July 4, 1852 a writer was asked to speak at an Independence Day celebration in Rochester, New York. Below is a part of his speech.

“Fellow citizens – Pardon me, and allow me to ask, why am I called upon to speak here today? What have I, or those I represent, to do with your national independence? Are the great principles of political freedom and of natural justice, embodied in that Declaration of Independence, extended to us?”

Which group of people did the speaker represent?

- A. farmers Ranchers
  - B. African Americans
  - C. business leaders
  - D. ranchers
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5. These are important periods in United States history. What is the correct order of these periods?

1. New Deal
2. Great Depression
3. Roaring Twenties

- A. 3, 2, 1
  - B. 2, 3, 1
  - C. 2, 1, 3
  - D. 1, 2, 3
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6. The following are important events in United States history.

1. Reconstruction
2. The Battle at Fort Sumter
3. General Lee's surrender at Appomattox

Which of the following lists these events in the order that they happened?

- A. 1, 2, 3
  - B. 3, 2, 1
  - C. 2, 1, 3
  - D. 2, 3, 1
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7. Charles Richard Drew was an African American physician and surgeon. By 1940, he helped develop "blood banks" to process and store blood plasma for transfusions. What impact did his discovery have during and after World War II?

- A. Blood plasma helped save the lives of injured servicemen and accident victims.
  - B. Blood plasma became an important source of revenue for the United States.
  - C. Blood plasma helped stop the spread of disease through the military during the war.
  - D. Blood plasma research helped develop new drugs to protect children from diseases.
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8. Harry Truman became president of the United States after Franklin Roosevelt died. Truman had to make a decision on how to end the war with Japan. He chose to

- A. wait until Japanese political and military leaders asked to surrender.
  - B. use atomic bombs to force the Japanese to surrender.
  - C. prepare for an invasion that would have cost many American lives.
  - D. form a blockade to prevent Japan from getting aid.
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9. As a result of Abraham Lincoln being elected president in November, 1860, six states seceded from the Union. By the time of his inauguration in March of 1861, five more states had seceded. In his inaugural address on March 4, 1861, Lincoln said,

“I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so.”

What does this statement say about Lincoln's purpose?

- A. Lincoln did not plan on forcing the southern states back into the Union.
  - B. Lincoln planned to end slavery.
  - C. Lincoln did not plan on interfering with slavery where it was already allowed.
  - D. Lincoln planned to continue slavery.
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10. Monroe Elementary School, in Topeka, Kansas, played an important role in the landmark Supreme Court case, *Brown vs. Board of Education*. How did the *Brown vs. Board of Education* decision affect the Civil Rights movement?

- A. It led to more limits on the rights of African Americans.
- B. It led to the integration of public schools.
- C. It led to the removal of African Americans from public schools.
- D. It led to the continuation of segregated public schools.

**Answer Key**

1. C) Protesters sought to bring people together to solve differences.
2. A) Segregation and apartheid would both become illegal.
3. B) surrender Ft. Sumter and raise an army for battle.
4. B) African Americans
5. A) 3, 2, 1
6. D) 2, 3, 1
7. A) Blood plasma helped save the lives of injured servicemen and accident victims.
8. B) use atomic bombs to force the Japanese to surrender.
9. C) Lincoln did not plan on interfering with slavery where it was already allowed.
10. B) It led to the integration of public schools.