



QUIZ

SECTION 3

The Political Response

A. KEY TERMS

Identify the objective of each of the following.

1. March on Washington _____
2. Civil Rights Act of 1964 _____
3. Voting Rights Act of 1965 _____

B. MAIN IDEAS

Write the letter of the correct ending in the blank provided.

- _____ 4. For politicians in the early 1960s, taking a strong stand for civil rights was
 - a. a commonly accepted practice.
 - b. politically popular.
 - c. politically risky.
 - d. a way to gain higher office.
- _____ 5. President Kennedy's initial attitude toward civil rights issues was
 - a. very supportive.
 - b. mixed.
 - c. negative.
 - d. unknown.
- _____ 6. Kennedy eventually contributed to progress in civil rights by
 - a. refusing to appoint segregationist judges.
 - b. introducing a civil rights bill.
 - c. desegregating public housing.
 - d. encouraging demonstrations.
- _____ 7. The Mississippi Freedom Democratic party was organized to send delegates to the
 - a. Democratic National Convention.
 - b. March on Washington.
 - c. U.S. Congress.
 - d. Justice Department.
- _____ 8. The highlight of the March on Washington was
 - a. President Kennedy's opening remarks.
 - b. the appearance of Vice President Johnson.
 - c. the singing of "We Shall Overcome."
 - d. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s, "I Have a Dream" speech.
- _____ 9. To gain passage of his civil rights legislation, Johnson had to
 - a. accept weaker versions of his bills.
 - b. appoint liberal judges.
 - c. limit civil rights demonstrations.
 - d. cut off Senate filibusters.
- _____ 10. Johnson's two civil rights laws are considered to be
 - a. landmarks in American history.
 - b. unconstitutional.
 - c. too weak to enforce.
 - d. too radical for the 1960s.