

Canvas Quiz #3

Started: Dec 2 at 10:18pm

Quiz Instructions

Canvas Quiz #3 published 12/1 & is **due by midnight on 12/5 (Saturday)**

Honor Code Information:

All work submitted for a grade should be your own work. All assignments submitted are considered graded work and should be completed on an individual basis unless otherwise stated. [Virginia Tech's Honor Code \(http://www.honorsystem.vt.edu/\)](http://www.honorsystem.vt.edu/) will be enforced in this class. For this quiz:

- You are permitted to use your own notes and the online text when taking an Exam. You should not use notes provided to you from others **or use other resources such as friends or online resources.**
- The only browser windows you should have open should contain the quiz and the online text.

Remember that the 2 lowest quiz scores, inclusive of 0's will be dropped from your overall quiz average.

Note that this quiz includes several of the chapters that also appeared in Quiz #2 (ex. Ch. 25-26). Whereas your previous quiz addressed ideas and issues connected to foreign policy and the Cold War, **Canvas Quiz #5 focuses on domestic politics and social movements (inclusive of protest movements against the Vietnam war).** It covers:

- Online Lecture & Audio materials from Weeks 12-13 material (available in Modules) inclusive of **lecture materials & audio files (please pull up Modules to link to these files)** HL Chapters 25-27, inclusive of primary sources; inclusive of material on **social movements & political realignments** associated with the 1950s-1970s.
- [Video Content on the Civil Rights movement](#)
- PS: [New Left & New Right](#)/ Sharon Statement & Port Huron Statement).

The quiz includes multiple-choice, true/false & fill-in-the-blank questions. This quiz is timed (**30 minutes**) & you have one chance for submission. Although this is an open-note quiz, I suggest that you **study in advance of taking it** so you don't get bogged down in scanning through your notes to check yourself. **Online quizzes are individual assignments and should represent your own work.**

Please note that when you are taking a quiz or test in Canvas you should allow yourself adequate time to complete the assignment in advance of the final deadline and **you should minimize the number of open applications you're running as you take the assessment.**

Finally - please note that Canvas will probably give you a grade estimate once you've submitted this quiz BUT this is almost always a low estimate because I need to manually grade the fill-in-the-blank,

short answer and extra credit questions. In other words - don't panic if you see a low score initially.

Multiple Choice

Question 1

1 pts

The **first** victories in the effort to desegregate education affected

- ☐ elementary schools.
- ☐ high schools.
- ☐ universities and graduate schools.
- ☐ churches.

Question 2

1 pts

The strategy of _____ called for widespread opposition among whites to the U.S. Supreme Court's desegregation order (*Brown v. Board I & II*). In some southern counties this strategy led to the complete shutdown of public schools.

Please be sure to read all answer options carefully

- ☐ massive retaliation
- ☐ the southern strategy
- ☐ unified integration
- ☐ the nuclear option

☐ Mutually assured destruction

☐ massive resistance

Question 3

1 pts

A key factor leading to John F. Kennedy's victory in the 1960 presidential election was his

☐ record as a senator.

☐ physical attractiveness.

☐ Roman Catholicism.

☐ support of Martin Luther King Jr.

Question 4

1 pts

In reaction to the events unfolding in Alabama, **President John F. Kennedy** delivered a televised speech on civil rights in which he:

☐ C. mainly targeted a white audience

☐ B. claimed civil rights was a purely sectional issue

☐ A. linked the civil rights movement to the Cold War

☐ D. showed his gratitude to the white southern Democrats who'd elected him to office

☐ F. A & C only

☐ E. all of the answers are true

Question 5

1 pts

The **Selma-to-Montgomery** civil rights march and the violent response it attracted led to

- ☐ disillusionment with nonviolent protest actions.
- ☐ the banning of protest marches in Alabama.
- ☐ Governor Wallace's support for voting rights.
- ☐ passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Question 6

1 pts

What happened to Rosa Parks in the wake of her efforts to integrate the commercial bus line in Montgomery, Alabama?

Click all that apply

- ☐ she received death threats
- ☐ she met Malcolm X, whom she greatly admired
- ☐ she joined the NAACP
- ☐ She and her husband both lost their jobs

Question 7

1 pts

This individual was a member of SNCC and he moved from New York City to become a community organizer in Mississippi. Although he did not coin the phrase, this individual is often credited with using & promoting the slogan "Black Power" to signal a turning point in the civil rights movement. **Who was he?**

[Based on video material: Selma to the End of Nonviolence from Rise! (1940-1968): The African Americans—Many Rivers to Cross.]

- ☐ Medgar Evers
- ☐ Bobby Seale
- ☐ Stokely Carmichael
- ☐ John Lewis
- ☐ Jesse Jackson

Question 8**1 pts**

The "new immigration" associated with the Hart-Cellar Act (post 1965) brought to the U.S. mostly

- ☐ Asians and Eastern Europeans
- ☐ Arabs and Latinos
- ☐ Eastern Europeans and Latinos
- ☐ Africans and Latinos
- ☐ Asians and Latinos
- ☐ Africans and Asians

Question 9**1 pts**

Students for a Democratic Society was initially modeled on the

- ☐ Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.
- ☐ Free Speech Movement
- ☐ Communist Party.
- ☐ Black Power movement
- ☐ Young Americans for Freedom.

Question 10**1 pts**

The transformation of college campuses to centers of political protest during the **late 1960s** was motivated by

- ☐ conflicts over desegregation of public institutions.
- ☐ university-sponsored prohibitions against activism.
- ☐ anxiety about the military draft of young men.
- ☐ the popularity of illegal drug use among students

Question 11**1 pts**

Antiwar protesters of the New Left called for:

Click all that apply

- ☐ an end to capitalism
- ☐ an end to U.S. imperialism abroad
- ☐ the right of self-determination for the Vietnamese people
- ☐ an end to the military draft

Question 12**1 pts**

What describes the brand of conservatism (the New Right) that emerged in the 1960s?

- ☐ It focused on opposition to abortion, gay liberation, and the civil rights movement.

- ☐ It focused on opposition to the Vietnam War and urged an end to the Cold War.
- ☐ It focused entirely on support for laissez-faire economics.
- ☐ It focused on economic, social, foreign policy, and moral-values issues.

Question 13**1 pts**

All of the following were considered part of Lyndon Johnson's Great Society Programs **EXCEPT**

- ☐ Medicare
- ☐ Medicaid
- ☐ Head Start
- ☐ Food stamps
- ☐ Social Security
- ☐ National Endowment for the Arts

Question 14**1 pts**

The women's liberation movement was **sparked** by

- ☐ President Kennedy's Commission on the Status of Women.
- ☐ the emergence of an anti-feminist movement
- ☐ women's participation in civil rights and New Left activism.
- ☐ the availability of birth control pills for women.

Question 15**1 pts**

How did the counterculture view changing ideas of sexuality during the late 1960s?

- ☐ It saw prevailing ideas of sexuality as reinforcing the American class structure.
- ☐ It saw sexual freedom as essential for transforming personal and social behavior.
- ☐ It saw existing ideas about sexuality as discriminatory against women.
- ☐ It saw existing ideas of sexuality as supportive of American politics.

Question 16

1 pts

The Equal Rights Amendment

- ☐ passed Congress & was ratified by the required 38 states.
- ☐ had the support of all American women.
- ☐ had little support from American men.
- ☐ passed Congress but failed to achieve ratification by the required 38 states.

Question 17

1 pts

According to your textbook, which of the following best describes members of the "**silent majority**" of 1968?

- ☐ Middle-aged, middle-class whites
- ☐ Liberals opposed to the Vietnam War
- ☐ Archconservative and segregationist
- ☐ Supporters of Lyndon Johnson

Question 18**1 pts**

What event sparked a larger movement to end discrimination against gay men and lesbians in 1969?

- ☐ The occupation by gay men and lesbians of the national American Psychiatric Association convention to protest their designation of homosexuality as a disease
- ☐ The election of the first openly gay candidate to the Massachusetts legislature
- ☐ A police raid at a gay bar called the Stonewall Inn in New York City during which gay men and lesbians fought back defensively
- ☐ A protest at the University of Michigan where gay and lesbian students fought for the first antidiscrimination ordinance in the city of Ann Arbor

True or False?

Question 19**1 pts**

Some labor union women worried that the passage of an Equal Rights Amendment would eliminate protections already granted to women workers regarding hours, pay, and safety conditions.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Question 20**1 pts**

It was more expensive to finance a segregated school system than it was to finance an integrated public school system.

☐ True

☐ False

Primary Source Interpretation

Question 21

1 pts

PS: Mississippi Voter Registration Information, 1962

The table below indicates the number of eligible voters in several counties in Mississippi (circa 1962). Voters appear in separate columns based on their racial identity with percentage information provided for the overall number of eligible voters who're actually registered voters within said counties.

Please use this table to answer the multiple choice question which appears below it.

APPENDIX B

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Registration statistics, by county, for June 1, 1962 (34 of 82 counties)

County	Whites over 21	Whites registered	Percent	Negroes over 21	Negroes registered	Percent
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2. Benton*.....	2,514	1,867	74.2	1,419	30	.21
3. Claiborne.....	1,688	1,440	85.3	3,969	15	.37
4. Clarke.....	6,072	5,000	83.0	2,998	1	.03
5. Coahoma.....	8,708	6,380	73.0	14,004	1,061	7.6
6. Copiah.....	8,153	7,533	92.0	6,407	25	.39
7. Covington*.....	5,329	4,773	89.5	7,032	202	3.5
8. DeSoto*.....	5,338	3,877	72.6	6,246	11	.18
9. Forrest*.....	22,431	10,903	48.6	7,495	22	.3
10. Franklin.....	3,403	3,731	100.0	1,842	236	12.8
11. George*.....	5,276	3,752	71.1	580	10	1.7
12. Greene*.....	3,518	3,543	100.0	859	43	5
13. Grenada*.....	5,792	3,884	67.0	4,323	135	3.1
14. Hinds.....	67,836	56,363	80.0	36,138	4,756	13.2
15. Holmes*.....	4,773	3,731	77.9	8,757	8	.09
16. Jefferson Davis*.....	3,629	3,229	88.9	3,222	76	2.3
17. Kemper*.....	3,113	2,769	88.9	3,221	30	.9
18. Lamar*.....	6,489	5,042	91.0	1,071	0	0
19. Leake*.....	6,754	3,796	56.2	3,397	116	3.4
20. Leflore.....	10,274	7,168	70.0	13,657	268	2
21. Lowndes.....	16,460	8,312	50.5	8,362	95	1.1
22. Madison.....	5,622	5,458	97.0	10,366	121	1.1
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31. Walthall.....	4,736	4,219	89.0	2,490	2	.08
32. Washington.....	19,837	10,838	54.5	20,619	1,762	8.6
33. Wilkinson.....	2,340	2,438	100.0	4,120	60	1.5
34. Yazoo.....	7,598	7,130	93.0	8,719	256	2.9

*White registration figures for these 13 asterisked counties were arrived at by taking the total vote cast in the 1963 primary in that county and subtracting the number of registered Negroes. The number of registered Negroes was arrived at by count from the registration or poll books. All the registration figures for the remaining 21 counties were arrived at by count either from the registration books or the poll books.

70

Using Claiborne County (Line #3) as the reference point, how many whites over the age of 21 live in this county?

☐ 1,688

☐ 1,440

☐ 3,969☐ 10,008**Question 22****1 pts****PS: Mississippi Voter Registration Information, 1962**

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Using Claiborne County (Line #3) as the reference point, how many blacks over the age of 21 live in this county?

☐ 10,008

☐ 1,688

☐ 1,440

☐ 3,969☐ 15**Question 23****1 pts****PS: Mississippi Voter Registration Information, 1962**

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Using Claiborne County (Line #3) as the reference point, what percentage of whites over the age of 21 are registered voters in this county?

☐ 100%

☐ 75.5%

- ☐ 15%
-
- ☐ 99.5%
-
- ☐ 85.3%

Question 24**1 pts****PS: Mississippi Voter Registration Information, 1962**

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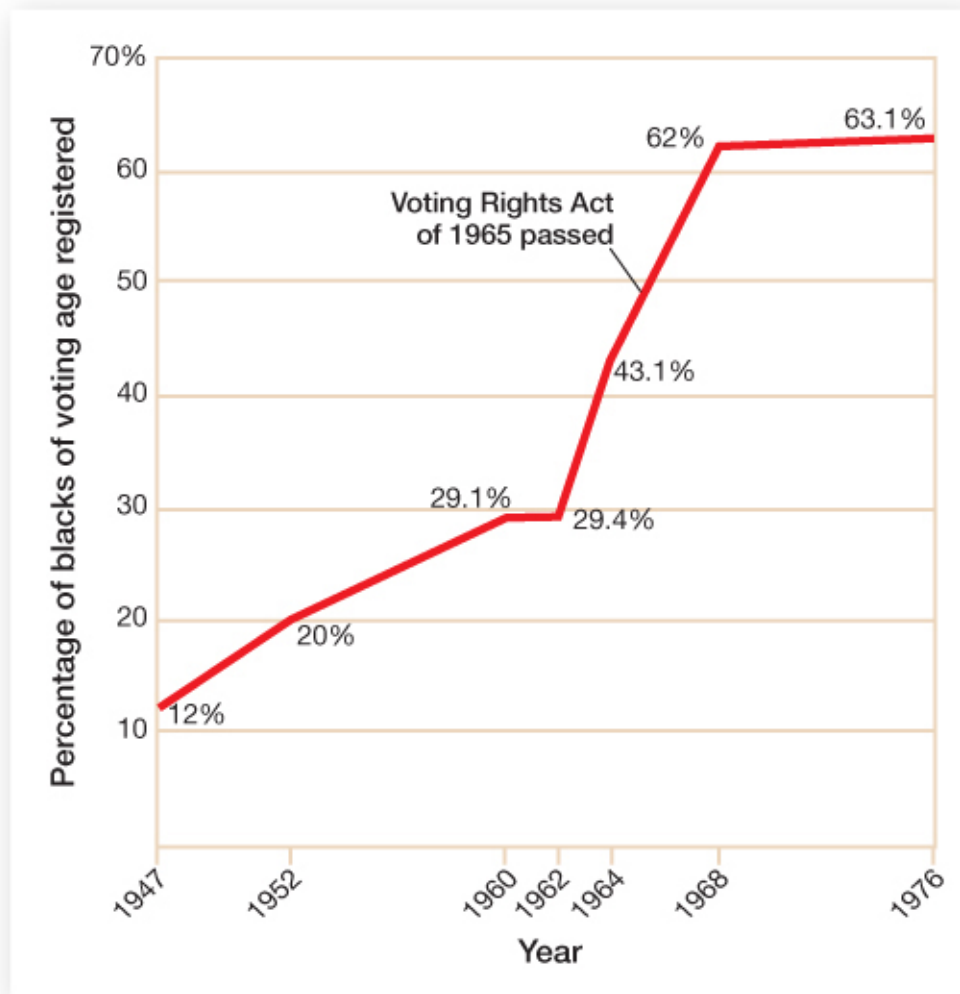
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Using Claiborne County (Line #3) as the reference point,
what percentage of blacks over the age of 21 are registered voters in
this county? [i.e. what percentage of blacks over the age of 21 are
 actually registered to vote ?]

☐ .37%

☐ 30%

☐ 85.3%☐ 15%**Question 25****1 pts****PS: Black Voter Registration in the South, 1947-1976**

Hewitt/Lawson, Exploring American Histories, 2e © 2017 Bedford/St. Martin's

What was the impact of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 on black voter registration in the South?

- ☐ Voter registration increased slightly.
- ☐ Voter registration increased significantly.
- ☐ Voter registration decreased dramatically.
- ☐ Voter registration remained unchanged

Fill-in-the-Blank or Short Answer

Even if you "blank" on a term or name, try to give me some information so I can award you partial credit. Please note that I'll need to manually grade this section so be sure to check points awarded when the assessment is returned.

Question 26

1 pts

The March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom was **originally** conceived by whom?

Hint: Back during WWII

Question 27

1 pts

Shortly after President Kennedy's nationally televised speech on civil rights, **this important civil rights leader (and WWII vet)** was shot and killed on his own front lawn.

Who was he?

Question 28**1 pts**

With chapters on more than 100 college campuses, **this group** kept conservative ideas alive among young adults. Their manifesto, the Sharon Statement, affirmed their support of the free market, anticommunism, and states' rights. **What was the name of this New Right political organization?**

Provide the name of the group or its acronym; extra credit if you provide both.

Question 29**1 pts**

In an effort to halt their community's decline, reclaim its cultural heritage, and express "red" pride, Native American activists launched **this movement** in 1968.

Provide the name of the movement or its acronym; extra credit if you provide both.

Question 30**1 pts**

Who led the **counter**movement **against** feminists and their campaign for women's rights in the 1970s?

Hint: Cate Blanchett's recently played her in *Mrs. America*.

Extra Credit

Question 31


0 pts

In the film excerpt you watched for class, historian Jeanne Theoharis explained what made Rosa Parks rebellious and that Parks's rebellion continued well after her actions in 1955. **How did Rosa Parks continue her political activism after the bus boycott?**

Note: you don't have to provide an extensive essay response here - you can answer the question in 1-3 sentences. But your answer should reflect your understanding of Theoharis's argument.

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Quiz saved at 10:18pm

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