QUESTIONS: CIVIL RIGHTS

1. **As it is used in line 3, the word *abolished* most nearly means:**
	1. To temporarily suspend or delay something.
	2. To completely eliminate or put an end to something.
	3. To enhance or strengthen something.
	4. To protect and preserve something.
2. **As used in line 9, the word *enfranchised* most nearly means:**
3. Abolished
4. Restricted from voting.
5. Granted the right to vote.
6. Prevented from having rights and privileges.
7. **In line 13, *“black codes”* refer to:**
	1. Legal restrictions on African Americans.
	2. Laws that supported civil rights.
	3. Voting rights for Black citizens.
	4. Regulations for schools.

# 4. What can be inferred about the impact of the “black codes” mentioned in the passage?

 E) The black codes were effective in promoting racial equality.

 F) The black codes had no significant impact on the lives of Black people.

 G) The black codes were designed to restrict the rights and opportunities of Black people.

 H) The black codes were established to facilitate peaceful integration.

**5. In line 18, the word *poverty* most nearly means:**

A) Having limited access to education.

B) Living in segregated neighborhoods.

C) Being economically disadvantaged and lacking basic necessities.

D) Being legally discriminated against.

**6. In line 23, the word *integrating* most nearly means:**

* 1. Peacefully protesting.
	2. Adjusting to a new way of living.
	3. The deliberate act of bringing different racial groups together.
	4. The creation of separate facilities for racial groups.

**7. What is the overall tone of the passage?**

 A) Optimistic and hopeful.

 B) Indifferent and apathetic.

 C) Critical and condemning.

 D) Enthusiastic and idealistic.

**8. What does “white flight” in line 62 refer to?**

1. The migration of white families to the suburbs.
2. The integration of schools.
3. The support for civil rights among white citizens.
4. The intentional desegregation of schools.

**9. What does the term “turning point” primarily refer to in the passage?**

 A) The assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

 B) The introduction of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

 C) “Bloody Sunday”

 D) The passing of the 13th Amendment.

**10. What was the primary purpose of Martin Luther King’s “Poor People’s Campaign”?**

1. Promote violence as a means of achieving civil rights.
2. Advocate for the immediate desegregation of schools.
3. Illustrate the economic disparities between blacks and whites.
4. Enforce strict racial quotas in schools.